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# The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 35.



## EMOCRATIC PIONEER.

L. D. STARKE,

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## POETRY.

### INFANTILE INQUIRIES.

—:o:—

By the Texan Bard.

—:o:—

tell me, my mother, will my cheeks
be as red,
oh! will my eyes be as blue,
hers you remember, you often have
said,
No lovelier child ever grew?
dear little girl, oh! how blest must
she be,
t plays every day by our door;
y call her, and kiss her, and praise her,
but me,
boy slight—just because I am poor.
r, they say she has sunny
mothe hair,
bright beautiful eyes,
lovely and
arkling and bright as the diamonds
are,
And mild and as blue as the skies.
I be as rich and as lovely as she?
hen I will dress too as gay;
won't these dark ringlets of mine
golden be,
Like hers!—my dear mother, say.

hild, you should know
heeks' brightest glow
Will fade like the withering flower,
yes that are bright
rs in the night
A shade may come o'er in an hour.

ose has its stings,
iches have wings,
Then fly, oh! how swiftly, away.
thoughts, my dear child,
e are beguiled,
nd transient is life's fleeting day.

ill, love the Lord,
wise in his word,
And call on his name oft in prayer;
hen you will be
ppy as she,
And as blest as the angels all are.

### DREAMINGS OF THEE.

—:o:—

*BY MARY.*

'Tis a blue summer night,
The stars are asleep—
Flashing out in their dreams
Like gems of the deep.
While the moon like a child
O'erwearied with play,
Has unfolded her wings
And floated away.

Yet the glow of her smile
Still mantles the stream,
Now flashing, now fading
Like thoughts in a dream.
And the waves with soft blushes,
In dalliance sweet,
The wanton, young breezes,
As gay lovers, meet.

From his blue throne of air
The spirit of Even
Seems now drawing the earth
Still nearer to heaven.
Such wild notes are swelling
From earth, air and sea,
Like young angels telling
Their dream-songs to me.

The spirit of beauty,
Unfurling her wings,
Around her a shower
Of young blossoms flings;
Sweet roses are gushing
In dewy delight,
Pale lilies are gleaming
With tears of the night;
So pure on their bosoms
They tremblingly lie,
You would deem their resemblance
Were caught from the sky.

While my heart in its love,
Like a pearl in the sea,
Forever is glowing
With dreamings of thee;
'Tis brimful of gladness,
And worshippings true,
As lily cups laden
With pearlings of dew.

Each wish is a blessing.
Each thought a prayer,
As, softly caressing
The sweet summer air;
They wing to thy spirit
My dreamings of thee,
And but ask in return
Rememberance of me.

Then think of me, dearest,
This star-lighted eve,
Let thy thoughts, like the track
Which the sunsettings leave,
Grow softer and deeper
As evening draws near—
Till they tremble in sighs
Or melt in a tear.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From Peterson's Ladies National Magazine.

### GRACE GREENVILLE'S MATCH-MAKING.

—:o:—

BY E. W. DEWEES.

—:o:—

Grace Greenville sat over her embroidery, with a frown of perplexity on her broad, open brow.

It was easy to see that her thoughts were not on her cross-stitch.

After a time, a smile stole slowly over her face, as sunlight glides over a landscape, growing brighter and brighter every moment, till she suddenly sprang from her seat, dropping work, scissors and thimble in her impulsive haste, as she flew to her writing-table and began to write:

"Dearest Emma—when I was with you last summer, you promised to return my visit this winter. I write now to claim you. Come at once, dear Em, for I do so want to see you, and I have such a splendid plan in my head—but I won't say a word about *that*, only be sure to bring your painting material with you, for I am bent on your resuming your lessons.

'I shall send the carriage to the cars to meet you the day after to-morrow, so pray don't disappoint

Your attached friend,

Grace."

Having despatched this hasty epistle, Grace settled herself once more to her work with much more steadiness than before; and as she sits musing there, with the lights and shadows of her sad or pleasant thoughts flitting over her expressive face, we will, while watching her, tell the reader a few points of her history.

She was an only child, loved, petted, indulged, spoiled perhaps, but a charming creature for all that.

Full of earnestness and enthusiasm, she was never without some aim—some object of ardent pursuit—seldom without some golden scheme, which was to bring certain happiness to some of her friends.

Emma B—— had long been the object of her greatest solicitude. Grace had discovered that she was most unfortunate in her family relations. Her father, though a man of talent and education, had fallen into intemperate habits, and rendered his home wretched. Her mother, soured perhaps by her sorrows, was harsh and forbidding in her manners. Emma, a gentle, loving, timid creature, suffered acutely in so ungenial a home. Grace had often puzzled her brain to find some way of ameliorating her friend's position. Now, at last, she had hit on what she thought an admirable plan. She would turn match-maker! To see Emma happily married would put an end to all difficulties. Better still; she would at the same time secure the happiness of her friend, Mr. Greely, and so kill two birds with one stone.

Mr. Greely was a young artist, of talent so great, as already, at the age of twenty-five, to have taken his rank as the first landscape painter in the country. He was a man of great cultivation and refinement—handsome, agreeable, and truly noble and good. There was not one among her friends of whom Grace thought more highly.

She was certain that Emma's gentle loveliness and true amiability would be sure to captivate him, and equally certain that she would make him a good and devoted wife.

She was so full of her project, that she could scarcely wait for her friend's arrival, or avoid betraying her deep-laid scheme to its object the moment she saw her.

It chanced that Mr. Greely dropped in on the very evening after Emma's arrival

Grace was delighted. 'So much better to appear to have nothing to do with it,' she said to herself—but her cheeks burnt with excitement, and she could not wholly conceal her nervous agitation as she introduced her friends to each other, and eagerly observed their 'first impressions.'

'Favorable!' she decided, as Mr. Greeley seated himself beside Emma, and engaged her in conversation, and she saw Emma, quite throwing aside her usual timid reserve, and responding with evident interest and pleasure. She noted the pretty smile and blush which always made Emma's face so engaging, and she smiled to herself as she stitched away vigorously at her embroidery, making strange confusion among her roses, while her thoughts were busy with a day-dream about the result of her match-making.

After quite a long conversation with Emma, Mr. Greeley came to beg Grace to sing some duetts with him, which they had been practising together. But no—Grace was out of voice—did not feel musically inclined—but she would play the accompaniment, and perhaps dear Emma would try to take her parts.

In vain Emma protested that she was no musician, and had never seen the music in question—Grace was determined she should learn the parts and sing with Greeley.

She played the air for her with one hand, and encouraged and scolded her into attempting it.

Emma did not succeed very well, but she looked so shy and frightened when she made mistakes, and the low, tremulous tones of her voice sounded so plaintively sweet, that Grace thought her more charming than if she had sung to perfection. She was certain Mr. Greely thought so too, as she noted his smile of gentle consideration, and the pains he took to reassure her friend and dispel her timidity.

'Well, what do you think of him?' she could not help asking Emma, as she was closing the piano after he had gone.

Emma expressed herself so warmly in the young artist's praise, and spoke so enthusiastically of the delightful evening they had had, that Grace laughed aloud in her delight, and kissed her friend gaily. She thought it a veritable instance of love at first sight, and she had a great struggle with herself to maintain the discreet and secret character of a match-maker, she wanted so much to tell Emma all about it.

We have remarked that Grace was never without an earnest pursuit. Some all-engrossing occupation was a necessity to her enthusiastic nature. Sometimes it was music—sometimes the acquisition of languages—sometimes riding or dancing; at present painting in oil colors was the favorite hobby, and thanks to her friend Greeley's instructions and her own talent, she had really made wonderful progress in the art.

During her visit to Emma in the summer, she had amused herself by imparting some of her new-found knowledge to her friend, and she was now quite imperative that the latter should renew her efforts.

Accordingly the next morning she carried her up to her painting room, and installed her at her own easel with paints, and a ready prepared sketch before her. Emma had just added an unpardonably bad sky, when Mr. Greeley's voice, singing the air they had been practising the night before, was heard on the stairs.

Emma sprang up, and would have fled in dismay, but Grace barred her egress by placing her rest-stick across the door just as Greely appeared.

'What! a barring out?' he asked, gaily—'did you not give me a perpetual free ticket of entrance here, Miss Grace?'

'It is not a barring out, but a barring in,' replied Grace, laughingly. 'Here is this silly, timid child, wanting to run away, because she says, 'she is ashamed to have Mr. Greeley, the great artist, see her daub'—just as if all geniuses did not daub at first—it is only a sign of a 'broad style'—is it not, Mr. Greeley.' And at any rate I am sure you will be glad of two pupils instead of one—will you not?'

Mr. Greely bowed, and expressed his happiness in feeling himself of use to either of the young ladies; and urged by Grace he took his stand behind Emma, guiding her unskilful hand, mixing her colors, encouraging and instructing her.

Grace too delighted and excited to settle herself to anything, flitted about the room criticising, jesting, laughing, and secretly congratulating herself on the success of her scheme. What though Emma's efforts notwithstanding all Mr. Greeley's care, gave promise of being a total failure? So much the better—the less the pupil knew, the more of the master's aid and attention she required. It was all right.

So things went on. Grace full of her match-making project, gave such marked encouragement to Mr. Greeley's visits, that they became more and more frequent; till, under pretext of the painting lessons and the musical practisings, not a day passed, but what part of every morning, and the whole of every evening, was spent with the young ladies.

One day Grace chanced to be in her painting-room alone, when Mr. Greeley entered somewhat earlier than usual. He greeted her warmly, but with some embarrassment. With woman's quickness of perception, Grace at once felt that he had something to say, and instantly concluded he wished to consult her, or use her intercession with her friend.

With this idea, she looked up at him as he stood silently behind her chair, with a smile and nod so encouraging, and which seemed to say so archly, 'I know what you are trying to find courage to tell me,' that he replied as though she had spoken,

'Is it possible, Miss Grace, that you suspect—that you have discovered my secret?'

'I have discovered secrets more profound,' replied Grace, with a little pardonable pride in her acuteness and success as a manœuvere.

'And you encourage—you bid me hope?'

'Certainly,' she answered, playfully, 'why should you not hope?'

'Thank you, thank you,' said Greeley, warmly, as he took her hand in his, 'I am but a poor, fortuneless artist yet, dear Grace; but, thank God, I have already won some little fame, and your gracious words will cheer and sustain me till fortune follows, and I dare claim this dear hand.'

'What! what do you say?' exclaimed Grace, in extreme surprise, at his concluding words. 'Emma's hand you mean.'

But in spite of the decided manner in which Grace corrected him, Greely persisted in what Grace thought his strange mistake; and it was not till he, with some impatience, asserted his right of knowing best his own meaning, that she was fully convinced. She could then only stammer forth in confusion,

'Pardon me, Mr. Greeley, my seeming encouragement—I had such a splendid scheme—and for myself, I had no idea—I never thought of such a thing.'

'So I perceived—so I thought all the time,' seplied Greeley; 'but that you never *have*, does not prove that you never *can* think of it, does it, Grace?'

'Yes, yes, it does!' cried Grace, hurriedly, turning away from those earnest, pleading eyes. 'I do not wish such ideas put into my head. Oh, Mr. Greeley, Emma——'

'One word,' said Mr. Greeley, interrupting her, 'whatever decision you may make with regard to me, your friend is entirely out of the question. I do not wish to disparage Miss Emma; she is, I am sure, a good and amiable girl, but I could never, for a moment, think of her as a wife. So pray consider that matter settled.'

Grace was much disturbed and embarrassed. She had never, as she truly said, regarded Mr. Greely for an instant in the light of a lover. But the idea thus forced upon her, she could not but feel how entirely she respected, admired, and sympathized with him. The ernest, suppressed tones of his voice—the expression of intense anxiety which his face unconsciously were, showed her how deeply his feelings were interested in her; and the manly restraint he put upon his words, touched her more than the most impassioned pleadings. She was moved—hesitated—would, perhaps, have given him the one word of encouragement for which he sued, but that she remembered Emma, and her disappointment, and she hardened her heart, and fled from the room lest she should relent.

Her next concern was for Emma. How terrible to crush all her rising hopes—to cloud her sun of happiness, now beginning to shine for the first time in her sad life. And if, as she feared, poor Emma's feelings were already really interested, how very dreadful it would be. How she wished she had never had anything to do with match-making.

Forcing back the tears she could scarcely restrain, she went to seek Emma, to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the mischief she had done.

Wholly occupied by her own thoughts, she absently entered her friend's room without knocking, and found her absorbed in a letter which she was reading. Emma looked up with a smile and blushed at Grace's entrance, and after a moment's embarrassment, with a shy, hesitating look, put her letter into her hands.

Grace read it with increasing astonishment. It was an offer of marriage from a certain Frank Elcott, an individual of whom she had never heard.

'Who is he? Do you know him? Do you love him? Shall you accept?' she asked, all in a breath.

'I shall have to answer so many questions one at a time,' said Emma, laughing. 'Do I know him?—yes, since I was a child. Who is he?—a young lawyer in good practice in G——. Your third question I shall answer with your fourth—I shall certainly accept him, unless my parents object, which I am sure they cannot do.'

Grace gave a great sigh of relief. Her match-making had done no harm after all. Still, conscience whispered that chance had favored her more perhaps than she deserved, and she then and there made a firm resolution, in all her life to have nothing more to do with matches, or match-making.

From this rule she was never known to deviate except on one occasion. It was when, two years afterward, she gave her hand to her artist-lover, whose constancy and manly worth had long before won her heart of hearts.

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Maternal Love Symbolized.—'It has a pelican feeding three young ones from the life current oozing out of her breast; with the words: *Their Mother*. There is but little doubt that this was one of the three rings given by a mother to her three children. The pelican is made an emblem of charity; and Hackluyt, in his Voyages, speaks of the 'Pellican'—which is fain to be the lovingest bird that is, which rather than her young should want, will spare her heart blood.' In no form of fashion could a mother's love have been more beautifully and permanently displayed—pure as the metal, perfect as the emblem. It makes us feel that love is indestructible that it came from heaven and returns thither. No matter what may have been the sorrows, the cares and the long-suffering of that mother; no matter though her heart dances no longer to the music of her children's voices; no matter what were the earthly trials of those loved children; no matter though their home-nest has been torn down, or that the snow of the world covers where the wings of the parent bird were spread; no matter though the grave has taken all, save this illustration of a divine emanation:—we feel that such love could not die, and the throbbing from the poet's soul comesupon our memory:

'Oh! when the mother meets on high
The babe she lost——
Hath she not then, for pain and fears,
The day of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrows, all her tears,
An overpayment of delight!'

With these beautiful reflections we quit this curious subject, well assured our readers have found a novel luxury in the dainty sipping they have shared with us from this delightful book.

---

Rev. Dr. Mason.—The great Dr. Mason, in his day the most eloquent of preachers in the city of New York, was in the habit of walking every morning down the street to Washington Market A certain lawyer, of no less celebrity in his line, was wont to take the same walk, but being up earlier than the Doctor, usualy came up the street as the parson went down. One morning a deep snow was on the ground and a single path only was beaten by the few who had been out before them. The two gentlemen had often met in their walks, but never in private, and had not even a speaking acquaintance. Now they met face to face, and the morning being cold, and neither of them in good humor, they stood waiting the one for the other to give way by stepping out into the snow. Presently the stalwart divine moved a step toward the wall; the lawyer came up to pass; the Doctor returned too suddenly and bringing his shoulder into contact with the lawyer's tipped him into the gutter. The discomfitted lawyer picked himself up, and, as he brushed off the snow, very coldly remarked:

'You belong to the Church *militant* I should think.'

'Ay,' said the Doctor, as he strode onward, 'and to the Church triumphant too.'

This was not very amiable in the reverend gentleman, certainly; and he was not so well reputed for the softer graces as for pulpit eloquence, in which he was without a peer. One of his members left his church and became attached to one of the other congregations in this city. He had been absent more than a year, when he chanced to meet the Doctor in the street, and attempted to make an apology for having left. Said he:

'I suppose you have missed me from your Church the year past?'

'No, I have not,' replied the Doctor, very gruffly.

'Yes, I have found an easier road to heaven than the one you preach.'

'Easier road, is it? but you'll have a hell of a toll to pay,' said the Doctor, as he pushed by, and left his quondam parishioner to digest the answer.

[From the Saturday Evening Post.]

### SUNDAY IN GOTHAM.

—:o:—

'Tis Sabbath morning in New York. You are 'wakened by children's voices, pitched in every variety of key, vieing which shall shout the loudest: 'Her'ld—*Dispatch*—Sun'y Times—Sun'y Atlas—Mercury and Courier—parenthesized by an occasional street-fight between the sturdy little merchants, when one encroaches on the other's 'beat.' You have scarce recovered from their ear-splitting chorus before the air is rent by a sound like ten thousand warhoops, and an engine thunders by, joined by every little ragamuffin whose legs are old enough to follow. Close upon the heels of this comes the milk-man, who sits philosophically on his cart, and glancing up at the windows, utters a succession of sounds, the like of which never was heard in heaven above, or on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.

Now, saloons and cigar stores open half a shutter each, and apple-stalls multiply at street corners. Then the bells ring for church; and with head and heart distracted, you obey the summons. On your way you pass troops of people bound to Hoboken—Jersey—Williamsburgh—anywhere, but to the house of God. Groups of idle young men, with their best beavers cocked over one eye, stand smoking and swearing at the street corners; and now Yankee Doodle strikes on your ear, for the dead is left to his dreamless sleep, and the world jogs on to a merrier measure.

You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you: your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly-clad seamstress, reprieved from her tread-mill round to think one day in seven of the Immortal. The sexton is struck with a sudden blindness. She stands one embarrassed moment, then as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and, with a crimson blush, recrosses the threshold, which she had profaned with her plebeian foot.

Hark to the organ!—it is a strain from 'Norma,' slightly Sabbath-ized. Now the worshippers one after another glidein—silks rustle—plumes wave—satins—diamonds glitter—and scores of forty dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors.

What an absurdity to preach the Gospel of the lowly Nazarite to such a set! The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So with a velvety tread he walks round the ten commandments—places the downiest of pillows under the dying profligate's head, and ushers him with seraphic hymning into an upper-ten Heaven.

From this disgusting farce, let me take you to the lecture room of the Rev. Dr. Tyng. It is the first Sunday afternoon of the month, (when he regularly meets the children of his parish, who are mostly members of his Sabbath School.) It would seem an easy thing to address a company of children. Let him who thinks so try it. Let him be familiar without being flat; let him be instructive and at the same time entertaining; let him fix roving eyes; let him nail skittish ears; let him stop just at the moment when a child's mental appetite has lost its digestive power. All this requires a—Dr. Tyng.

See—group after group of bright faces gather around him, and take their seats; not one is afraid of the 'minister.' He has closed his church *purposely* to meet them, and given the grown folks to understand that the life of a child is as priceless es an adult's, and that he has a message from God to each little one as well as for father and mother, and uncle John. He asks some question aloud. Instantly a score of little voices hasten to reply, as fearlessly as if they were by their own fireside. He wishes to fix some important idea in their mind. He illustrates it by an anecdote, which straightway discloses rows of little pearly teeth about him. He holds up no reproving finger when some lawless, gleeful little two-year-older rings out a laugh as musical as a robin's carol. He calls on 'John,' and 'Susy,' and 'Fanny,' and 'Mary,' with the most parental familiarity and freedom. He asks *their opinion* on some point, (children like that!) he repeats little things they have said to him, (*their* minister has time to remember what even a child says!) He takes his hymn-book and reads a few sweet, simple verses; he pitches the tune *himself*—and at a wave of his hand, the bright-eyed cherubs join him.

Look around. There is a little Fifth Avenue pet, glossy haired, velvet skinned—her dainty limbs clad in silk and velvet. Close by her side sits a sturdy, freckled, red fisted little Erin-ite, scantily enough clad for November, but as happy, and as unconscious of the deficiency as his tiny elbow neighbor; on the same seat is a little African, whose shiny eyeballs and glittering teeth, say as plainly as if he gave utterance to it, *we are all equal, all welcome here*.

Oh, *this* is Christianity—this is the Sabbath—this is milleniel. Look around that room, listen to those voices, if you can, without a tear in your eye, a prayer in your heart, and Christ's sweet words upon your lips: '*Feed my Lambs*.'

Fanny Fern.

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Puzzling.—Wiggins informed us that a person met a boy in the street, and said to him, 'you are my son, but I am not your father.'

We have had it explained—it was his mother.

That is almost as bad as the late sell in the way of a conundrum.

'If a party were shipwrecked on a deserted island, what would they shave with?'

Answer—'Razors.'

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☞ An English paper semi-jocosely says that roast beef, serenity of mind, a pretty wife, and cold water baths will make almost any man 'healthy, wealthy and wise.'

From the Binghampton (N. Y.) Standard.

We are indebted to our friend, J. M. Ells, of Marietta, Ohio, for the following graphic sketch. We are assured that the facts transpired substantially as narrated:

'A Methodist clergyman who has been laboring in this vicinity, was not long since, preaching to his people on the miraculous power of the Apostles over the demoniac spirits of their day. As he was pursuing his theme, the audience were suddenly startled by a voice from some one in the congregation, demanding, in a half-querulous, half-authoritative tone, 'Why don't preachers do such things now a days?' In an instant every eye in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to invade the sacredness of the sanctuary.

The speaker paused for a moment, and fixed his penetrating gaze full upon the face of the questioner. There was an interval of instense silence, broken at last by the speaker in resuming his subject. He had not proceeded far with his remarks, before he was again interrupted by the same impertinent inquiry. Again he paused for a time, again resumed his subject. Not content with a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner demanded again. 'Why don't the preachers do such things now-a-days?' and curling his lips with a sneer of self-complacency, drew himself up pompously in his seat.

'Our reverend friend, (who, by the way, is a man of great muscular power,) calmly left the desk and walked deliberately to the pew, where the interrogator sat, and fastening one hand firmly upon the collar of his coat, and the other on the waistband of his 'unmentionables,' lifted him square out of his seat and bore him down the aisle to the entrance. Pausing for a moment there, he then turned his eyes upon his audience and in a clear, full voice, said, 'and they cast out the devil in the form of a *distiller*,' and suiting the action to the word, out went the knight of the smash-tub *a la* leap frog fashion, into the street.

'The good pastor quietly returned to his desk and completed his discourse. After closing the services, as he was passing out of the church the outcast distiller with an officer of the law, escorted our clerical friend to the office of a magistrate, to answer for an assault upon the person of said distiller. After hearing the case the magistrate dismissed the clergyman, and after soundly reprimanding the complainant, fined him for molesting the services of the sanctuary.

'Since that day we believe he has never for a moment doubted the power of the Methodist preacher to cast out devils, at least within the limits of the Ohio Conference.

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Practical Prayer.—In the vicinity of B—— lived a poor but industrious man depending for support upon his daily labor. His wife sick and not being able to hire a nurse, he was obliged to confine himself to the sick bed and family. His means of support being thus cut off, he soon found himself in need. Having a wealthy neighbor near, he determined to go and ask for two bushels of wheat, with a promise to pay as soon as his wife became so much better that he could leave her and return to his work. Accordingly he took his bag, went to his neighbor's, and arrived while the family were at morning prayers.

As he sat on the door-stone he heard the man pray very earnestly that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the needy and comfort all that mourn.—The prayer concluded, he stepped in and made known his business, promising to pay with the avails of his first labors. The farmer was very sorry he could not accommodate him, but he had promised to lend a large sum of money, and had depended upon his wheat to make it out, but he presumed neighbor A—— would let him have it.

With a tearful eye and a sad heart, the poor man turned away. As soon as he left the house the farmer's little son stepped up and said:

'Father, did you not pray that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the distressed, and comfort mourners?'

'Yes, why?'

'Because, father, if I had your wheat I would answer that prayer.'

It is needless to add that the Christian father called back his suffering neighbor and gave him as much as he needed.

Now, Christian readers do you answer your own prayer?—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

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A Fix—A farmer had occasion to send his hired man—who by-the-way was a jolly Dutchman—to a neighboring town for a barrel of molasses. The weather being warm and road rough, and the driver, moreover, driving rather fast, the molasses took a notion to 'work,' as it is generally called—But we will let him tell his story in his own words.

'Vell,' said he, 'I gomed along, and I gomed along, till I got to der hill vat sthands on top of der blacksmit's shop, and den I looks 'round behind my pack, and ter sthuff was all runnin' out mit ter bung hole.—Thinks I, I'll sthop dat; and so I sthops ter cart, an scotches ter oxen mit a gravel sthone, and trove the pung hole in ash tight ash never it vas mit a lightwood knot, and gomed along again till I got to where ter forks roads cross each oder mit ter meetin' house, and I looks 'round behint my pack again, and der cuss'd sthuff was all run'd over mit ter parrel again. 'Oh tam you,' says I, I'll fix you now,' and I picks up a chunk and hits ter pung hole mit all my might, and ter ting flew out mit a noise like a cannon and knocked me down flat of ter road mit my pack, and scar ter cart, and it runned away mit der sthees, and turned 'em all over mit each oder and proke everyting all in pieces, and I'm gomed home mit myself, put ter cart ish runned to ter tyful.

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☞ Mr. Simples wants to know if a 'Board of Trade' trades in boards. Mr. Simples is to build a wheelbarrow, and wants to know the price of lumber.

Sponging it.—The last dodge we have heard in evading the State liquor law, occurred recently at one of our fashionable drinking saloons. An individual walked up to the counter, and demanded a dime bottle of brandy. Now, the rule is to charge fifteen cents, unless an empty bottle is furnished in return for the bottle received; and as the consumer laid only a dime on the counter, the extra five cents was demanded.

'I don't want the bottle,' said he, 'draw the cork.'

'The liquor can't be drank on the premises,' replied the bar keeper.

'I aint going to drink it on the premises,' rejoined the other, and the bar-keeper supposing that he had some vessel to pour it into, drew the cork, when the gentleman quietly pulled out a sponge from his pocket, and poured the liquor into it; then, taking his seat, commenced leisurely sucking it.

'You see,' said he, nodding complacently to the astonished bar keeper, 'I aint going contrary to the rule, for the law says the stuff shan't be *drunk* on the premises.'

The bystanders came to the conclusion that the stranger would make an appropriate Governor for Illinois, being decidedly the greatest sucker of them all.—*Cin. Inquirer.*

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Dobbs in the Legislature.—Owing to a new phase in politics Dobbs was elected to the legislature. Though gratified, he was also a little intimidated, by the honor, and but for the thought that he was not necessarily obliged to speak, would have declined serving. As it was he accepted. All things went on smoothly for a time. Mr. Dobbs could vote, on other people's motions, though he couldn't make any himself. One unlucky day, however, the proceedings being rather dull, and Mr. Dobbs rather thirsty, he concluded to go over to Congress Hall and get a glass of *lemonade*. As he rose to leave the hall, he canght the Speaker's eye. The Speaker supposed he intended to address the House, and accordingly announced in a loud voice—'Mr. Dobbs.' Dobbs started as if he had been shot. The assembled wisdom of the State had their eyes fixed upon him. He pulled out his pocket-handkerchief to wipe away the perspiration, and feeling it necessary to say something, blundered out—'Second the motion.'—'There is no motion before the House,' said the Speaker. 'Then I—I—' The silence was breathless. 'I—I—' Dobbs couldn't think of anything to say. But a bright idea came to him, and he finished the sentence—'*I move we adjourn!*' The motion didn't go, but Dobbs did, and nothing more was seen of him for that day. —*Albany Knickerbocker.*

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### A LAWYER'S APPEAL.

May it please the court and jury—From the snow clad summits of Ararat, where for thousands of years Noah's Ark has reposed in lonely grandeur, to the soft cerulean isle of the Grecian Archipelago, has the name and fame of my client extended; his forefathers fought at the battle of the Nile and danced Juba on the top of Bunker Hill; yet these witnesses have the infernal audacity to say he stole them eggs! Why, my client has soared aloft in the regions of immortal and transcendant fancy, where angels might blush to dwell; and he might have soared on the wings of his own stupendous and glorious intellect still higher, had not this ere tribe of perjured men tried to make him fall like a hickory sawlog into a mill-pond; but the court knows, I know, all nature knows, that a man of his gorgeous magnificence, could not be guilty of stealing eggs; and even if he did steal 'em they were rotten as Denmark—and had smell enough to stock a dozen polecats with perfumery for a year. Gentlemen, the evidence isn't worth reviewing; consequently I shall close my appeal by informing you, that if you don't acquit my client, you'll every mother's son of you get your necks twisted into double-jointed cork screws as sure as Belshazzar's dead.

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Whistling at Falsehood.—A clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another liars, but when any one said what was not true, they ought to whistle.

On Sunday he preached a sermon on the parable of loaves and fishes, and being at loss to explain, he said that the loaves were not like these now-a-days, they were as big as the hills of Scotland. He had scarcely pronounced the words when he heard a loud whistle.

'What's that?' said he, 'who calls me a liar?'

'It's I, Willy McDonald, the baker.'

'Well Willy, what objections have ye to what I told ye?'

'None, master John, only I wanted to know what kind of ovens they used to bake those loaves in?'

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☞ A genius in Ohio has just perfected a rifle which knocks the Minnie into a cocked hat. He placed an ounce ball in it on Tuesday evening last, and fired at the sky. A few moments afterward the dog-star commenced howling, and in such a manner that the people of Cleveland 'are satisfied' that he was wounded in the thorax. Where are your French gunsmiths, now!

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Woman's Rights in Illinois.—The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature:

*Resolved*, That a fine of $500 be hereafter imposed on any lady who shall lecture in public in any part of the State, without first putting on gentlemen's apparel.

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The first bird of Spring,
Attempted to sing,
But ere he had rounded a note,
He fell from the limb—
A dead bird was him—
The music had friz in his throat.

[From the Charlestown (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson.]

## ALL HAIL!

### THE DEMOCRACY RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

*The "Old Coon" Trap in Jefferson has Fallen to Pieces.—Grand Stampede from a Know-Nothing Council.—"The Beginning of the End."*

Below we give a list of persons who have withdrawn from the Know-Nothing Council in Harpers-Ferry. It is but the "beginning of the end." The day of Know-Nothing intolerance in Jefferson is fast passing away. They will soon have neither a "local habitation nor a name." The old fires are kindled; the Democratic sentinels are at their posts, and their cry is "all is well." They send forth this circular to their brethren throughout the State with the assurance, that the Democracy of Jefferson are alive to the great issue before them. That they have buckled on their armor, and are ready for the fiercest struggles.

We publish forty-six names, and there are forty others, whose names we have not received, but which will be forthcoming if this statement is denied. The stampede has not ended yet; there will be another grand march on Saturday night next from the same Council. There are withdrawals taking place at almost every meeting of the Councils throughout the county, and we prophecy by the 24th of May, there will not be a "Corporal's guard" of Democrats in all the Councils in Jefferson. Our friend John G. Wilson, Esq., withdrew four month since.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, formerly members of the Know-Nothing Council at Harpers-Ferry, Virginia, having recently withdrawn ourselves, wholly and entirely, from that organization, beg leave, respectfully, to state the reasons which have prompted us to do so:

When we became members of that Order we were informed and believed that its prominent and leading purposes were to cultivate a love of our native country; to impart an American spirit into the Government of the United States, to check all tendency in the legislation of Congress to invite foreign votes by the sacrifice of the public domain; to prefer, in the selection of our agents to carry on the Government, citizens to the manor born, over those of foreign birth; and, above all things, to aid all objects having in view the promotion of the dignity and elevation of the American mechanic, and the assurance to him of his just rights and proper position in the community. We believe it possible, indeed we fully expected, that in selecting agents to carry out those great objects, we would have sometimes to surrender our party predilection to the paramount importance of those cherished reforms; but never for a moment did we dream that, under the plausible and deceptive forms of the Know-Nothing Organization, a mere political party was to be organized, for no other purpose than the elevation of those in whose American and political principles we have no confidence; and, least of all, did we expect, in so short a time after its organization, to see its hidieous cloven foot disclosed, its trickery unveiled, its profligate disregard of principles so clearly manifested; and that we, the mechanics of Harpers-Ferry, would be callled upon by its despotic order, to sacrifice upon its unholy shrine a native born citizen of our own heart, and one whose whole career has exhibited the most unfaltering devotion to our interests, as well as the most undeviating attachment to the most honest and best of American principles. We spurn its authority, and repudiate now, and for all time to come, all connection with its objects and purposes.

It is not possible that we can better exhibit the true character of this secret Junto, which now seeks to override this District, or furnish a stronger justification of the course which we have taken, than to lay before the public, a brief sketch of the history and public services of the man, which its heartless proscription seeks to crush and sacrifice; more particularly of his services to us, for which we would indeed be ingrates, if we did not in this public manner acknowledge ourselves grateful and obligated.

1st. We ask then who is Charles James Faulkner, whom this secret cabal wishes to destroy, and drive from the House of Representatives? 1st. He is a grand-son of one of the patriot sires of 1776, that gave Independence to our country, who entered the contest soon after the commencement of hostilities and continued his useful services until the end of the struggle, receiving in his body at the memorable battle of Brandywine, a bullet which he carried to his grave, every member of the company of which he was Captain, except himself and one other, having been killed on that day.

2d. He is a son of one of the patriot heroes of the War of 1812, who distinguished himself at the battle of Craney Island, for which the appreciation of the people of Virginia was evidenced by their Legislature making a presentation of a sword, as well as passing a resolution of thanks.

3d. He, himself, has in every contest, in which his country has been engaged with a foreign foe, been on the side of his country.

In 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out, it is well known that he contributed his time, labor, money, and talents, to equip and raise a company of volunteers in the county of Berkeley, which was organized and continued to serve to the end of the war. He not only, by speeches and otherwise, did much to encourage citizens to volunteer, to vindicate the honor of their country, but he promised them in the event of the failure of Congress to grant them bounty land, that he would give to each soldier, who enlisted to form a company from that county, 150 acres of land in the State of Texas. He went farther than this, by promising, that if any man hesitated to volunteer because of those who were dependent upon him for support, that they should not want for the necessaries of life, whilst their husbands and fathers were periling their lives in defence of their country.—How many of those who are now seeking to crush Mr. Faulkner by defeating him for re-election to the seat in the National Legislature, which he has occupied for the last four years with so much credit to himself and his constituency, were then giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by sustaining those men in Congress, who not only refused to grant for a time the means to purchase food to keep the American soldier from starving; but were inciting the Mexicans to welcome them with bloody hands and hospitable graves?

4th. He has always been an unrelenting opponent of the infamous Homestead bill; a bill calculated to stimulate an excess of immigration, by profligately giving away the public land, which is the common property of the American people. The Know-Nothings felicitate themselves upon having wrought such a change in the public sentiment, and infused such a fear of their wrath into Congress, as to produce the defeat of the Homestead bill, without remembering that Mr. Faulkner was found struggling to kill it, long before they professed to exist, and continued his efforts until it was finally defeated.

5th. He was prominent in his exertions to have passed that great American measure, which met the approval of the last Congress, giving to the veteran soldiers of the war of 1812, and other wars since the Revolution, 160 acres of land, thus establishing their claims upon the gratitude of their country, and the appreciation by Congress, of their patriotic services, rendered to their country, in times of real danger and difficulty.

6th. He has discharged his duty as a Representative in Congress, both to the Nation and his District, in an unexceptionable manner. No poor man has been without a friend in Congress since he has been there, and no constitutent who has had business in Washington, has had it unattended to as long as he has been a member of Congress.

Lastly, as to our own immediate local interests, how can we express sufficiently our appreciation of his services. He has succeeded in bringing the Public property, here, into market, and instead of being, as heretofore, dependent lessees, we have become the owners of our own homesteads, upon advantageous terms; he has obtained from the Government for us, lots upon which to build Churches for divine worship, schools in which to educate our children, and cemeteries as resting places for our dead: he has had adjusted and paid to us, just claims upon the government, to which we had in vain called its attention, during the last sixteen years. Above all things he has broken down the Military System; a despotism which had for fourteen years paralized the energies, subdued the spirit, and sought to control the political action of our citizens, by substituting a civil superintendency, in the person of a Mechanic reared in our own workships, who whilst he does full justice to the interests of the Government, exhibits to his brother mechanics the sympathy and feeling of a man.

This is the man;—a native-born son of our own District, and of our own State, that we are ordered by this secret and irresponsible cabal, falsely called American party, to prostrate, by our suffrages, to banish from our confidence, and to drive from the pubic councils. If we could participate in such an act of criminal ingratitude, we should richly merit, what we would unquestionably receive—the execration of all honest men.

For these reasons, we have dissolved our connection, and withdrawn from the association, and shall in true freedom of American citizens, cast our votes according to our consciences and judgments.

| | |
|---|---|
| John G. Wilson, | A. G. Shewbridge, |
| Geo. W. Dugan, | Abraham Marlatt, |
| Wm. D. Copeland, | James Shewbridge, |
| Frank P. Mauzy, | Robert Price, |
| S. F. Merrick,* | Reuben Stipes, |
| Geo. N. Smallwood, | Edward N. Bell, |
| Jacob F. Sponceller* | Levi Roderick, |
| Otho Hewit,* | Wm. Shaeffer, |
| John Duke, | John F. Price, |
| Geo. W. Cox, | Jesse W. Grimes, |
| James P. Engle, | John E. Chapman, |
| John W. Irvin, | Lewis Kyser, |
| Jacob P. Bell, | James A. Merrick,* |
| James Mills, | Wm. Graham, |
| Wm. Hewitt, | Wm. E. Anderson,* |
| Henry Nunnemaker, | Thos. C. Lauderkin,* |
| John J. Laley, | A. J. Hobbs, |
| Jas. N. Smallwood, | T. S. Duke, |
| George Ott,* | Harrison L. Clowe, |
| Reuben Baylis, | M. E. Price, |
| Wm. T. Lennox, | John D. Hobbs, |
| George Koonce, | Henry Barnhart, |
| John W. Webb, | William Long. |

Wm. Billson.

And 40 others whose names will be produced if rendered necessary.

Those marked with a * are Whigs.

## HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

The Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, at Macon Superior Court, a few weeks ago, declared himself a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Mountain District. A correspondent of the Ashville News speaks in the following manner of Mr. Clingman's speech on the occasion. Although the extract is lengthy, we think it will be found interesting, and hope all will read it. The South has no truer or abler friend than Mr. Clingman:

"In connection with the elements which were to enter into the ensuing election of representatives in Congress, the Honorable orator touched upon a subject, now much agitated in the public mind—the mysterious question of *Know-Nothingism*." His opinions on this topic seemed to be looked to with more eagerness by the assemby than any other part of his speech. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to the policy of supporting such an organization.

His remarks on this portion of his subject were in his happiest manner. There was no bitterness, no denunciation, no heated appeal to passion or prejudice: but his array of facts and reasons fell with terrible and crushing force.

He was opposed, in the first place, to *secrecy* in *religious* or *political* organizations. In saying this, he promised that he meant to make no fling at useful or charitable secret associations, such as Masons, Sons of Temperance, &c. Though not a member of any of these, he had nothing to say against *them*.—But he *did* protest against secret, irresponsible *political or religious* societies, and especially when religion and politics; Church and State—were attempted to be *combined*.

If the Know-Nothings, as they profess, make it one of the cardinal doctrines of their creed to put down Roman-Catholicism and promote the supremacy of the Protestant religion, he did not think *this* the best way of effecting the object. He found from his reading of the Scriptures, that our Saviour and the Apostles preached openly in the synagogues, in the light of day, *and never denied the church they belonged to;* and he was too firmly convinced of the truth and strength of the Protestant religion, to think it needed the aid of midnight caucusses, held under the auspices of a band of reckless desperate political adventurers, to support it. He believed in the wisdom of Him, who spake as never man spake, and who commanded his disciples that they should not hide their light under a bushel.

Nor did he believe in secret political societies. In France or Russia, where a man dare not assert his opinions except at the peril of his life, such secret organization might be necessary. But in a free country, where all can speak without fear, he did not think this the proper method for freemen to assert the principles of freedom; and he believed the cause of truth was always best promoted by open discussion, in open day, *before the people.*

But the most startling question connected with this subject, (Mr Clingman proceeded to say,) in his opinion, to us as Southern men, was the *results* of Know Nothingism, in all the States where it has gained the ascendency. It was a fact, undenied—standing out in bold palpable, startling relief,—that, in every State where this organization has elected a majority in the legislature, the most marked act of that legislature has been the immediate election of noted and rabid abolitionists to office. Especially, every United States Senator, elected by such legislatures, have been rank abolitionists—men pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Act and of the Fugitive Slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In view of this alone, he thought Southern men who were disposed to join the organization, might well look to who would be their allies. He was aware that some of his friends, Southern Rights men, under an honest, but he believed hastily considered sense of right, had learned to favor this movement; but he believed when they came, in serious earnest to look into the matter, appeals to religious prejudice would not conceal from them the cloven foot, and they would conclude that such men were not the allies with whom *they* could act.

Of the effect of the speech of Mr. Clingman here, there can be no doubt. Many who on a superficial examination were inclined to favor the secret order, on hearing this exposition from one whose position has given him such means of detecting the corrupt motives of the movement,—one whose previous course has given them such just reasons to trust him, and, whatever else his enemies may allege of him, no one has ever doubted as a firm and true Southern Rights man; have reconsidered the matter and refuse to sell their consciences to a secret and irresponsible association, whether ruled by Southern political gamblers or Northern fanatics. Any one who mingles with the crowd in the streets, cannot be long in coming to one conclusion—that Know Nothingism has received a death blow in this county. A citizen of this place, a man of mark, and noted sympathizer (no one knows who is a *member*) of the Know Nothing order, asserted in my presence, on the afternoon of the speaking, that by the first of June, Know Nothingism will be dead in Macon county!"

### The Farmers' Bank of North Carolina.

The Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina at their late general meeting, held in this place on the 2d inst., re-elected four of the five old Directors, one of whom—L. J. Johnson, Esq.—immediately upon its being announced that he was re-elected, arose and respectfully declined serving, for reasons that his practice of law forbade his regular attendance as a Director. He was excused from serving, and W. H. Clark was elected in his place. Jas. W. Hinton was elected in the place of William Shannon, late member of the old board.

A resolution was then carried disapproving the act of 1854, in issuing Certificates of Deposite of the denomination of one and two dollars, which they were happy to find, was abandoned in a very short time after the first issue, in February, 1854.

Also, a resolution was passed assigning to the Branch Bank at Greensboro' two-fifths of the whole stock that now is, or may hereafter be subscribed and paid in.

The following table showing the state of the Bank on the 27th March, 1855, together with reports and statements exhibiting the business operations of the Bank for the past year and the nett profits since Oct. 18th, 1854, was submitted to the convention, with full satisfaction to the stockholders, to wit:

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock paid in | 292,431 00 |
| Notes in circulation | 391,341 00 |
| Reserved profits to Oct. 1854 | 6,894 67 |
| Nett profits since Oct. 1, 1854 | 10,142 38 |
| Due on dividends declared | 3,057 58 |
| Due Depositors | 37,214 39 |
| Due other Banks | 6,465 54 |
| | 746,566 56 |

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Notes discounted | 370,489 88 |
| " Bills maturing | 283,631 43 |
| " N. C. State Bonds | 3,000 00 |
| " Due from other Banks | 22,687 55 |
| " Foreign Exchange | 2,612 79 |
| " Notes of other Banks, checks, &c. | 12,061 18 |
| " Gold and Silver coin | 52,063 73 |
| | 746,566 56 |

The former Directors recommended an altering of the time for declaring Dividends and fixed upon the fifth (5th) day of July and January. No dividend will be declared until July next.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Jos. H. Pool, Esq., was elected President, W. W. Griffin, Cashier, and Geo. W. F. Dashiell, Teller.

April 2d, 1855.

## ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING TRIUMPH.

The glorious Democracy of Lynchburg, Va., have achieved a signal triumph over Know-Nothingism. The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th inst., contains the following note, dated

LYNCHBURG, April 3.—The local elections came off here to-day. There was great excitement. The main contest was between Ryall, Anti-Know-Nothing, and Brown, Know-Nothing, for the office of High Constable. Royall was defeated by only nine votes. Dillard, Anti-Know-Nothing candidate, was defeated for Commissioner of the Revenue by only 83 votes. [The majority for Gen. Scott, in 1852, was 286.] The Anti-Know-Nothings are in great glee over this brilliant victory.—At the close of the polls three cheers were given for Wise.

In 1851, Summers (Whig) had 361 majority over Johnson (Democrat) for Governor.

☞ Mrs Cass, wife of Lewis Cass, Jr., United States Minister at Rome, died suddenly in that city on the 3d of March.


# Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1855.


### Know-Nothingism Rebuked!

We are informed that, in the municipal elections held in Edenton last week, the Know-Nothings elected their candidates by the infinitely reduced majority of *three votes!* Alas for Know-Nothingism! Only think of it—Edenton, a very hot-bed of Whiggery and the boasted head-quarters of Know-Nothingism hereabouts, came within *three votes* of discarding the Know-Nothing candidates for office! The Order were thoroughly organized there, it is said; and, with an overwhelming *Whig* majority in the Town, Know-Nothingism only went through by the *skin of its teeth.* And yet, this is claimed by them, as a very great Know-Nothing triumph!—Why, we expect to hear next Summer, that, *Old Trap* goes for the Know-Nothings! Verily, the Know-Nothings are grateful for small favors.

From the vote in Edenton, it is clear that many of the more conservative Whigs even refused to coalesce with such an organization as Know-Nothingism. They eschew and repudiate the whole thing.

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But how could we mistake the "leaders" of the "clique" when the "Minister Plenipotentiary" and his "Secretary of Legation" were both there?

We regard it as a very unimportant matter; but the Sentinel" has made an assertion above, the truth of which we deny. Here then is an issue: the "Sentinel" affirms, and we deny. In order to bring the nose of the "Sentinel" to the grindstone, we will bet the editor of that paper a basket of champagne that "the 'Minister Plenipotentiary' and his 'Secretary of Legation' were" *not* at the Camden meeting. We do not know who is meant by the "Secretary of Legation," nor do we care; but, whoever he may be, and whether he was there or not, shall not vary the bet. There are two persons spoken of as being present in the caucus; and we challenge the "Sentinel" to back its assertion by a basket of champagne. To the test, neighbor!

### KNOW-NOTHING MOBOCRACY.

At an election lately held in Cincinnati for municipal officers, the Know-Nothings found themselves outvoted at the polls, and unwilling to yield like *good* Americans to the decrees of the ballot-box—that great palladium of our liberty—formed themselves into a mob, and furiously destroyed the ballot-boxes in two Democratic wards, beating the officers and scattering the votes to the winds! It seems that a large portion of the German population voted in these wards, and that they gave heavy Democratic majorities. The Know-Nothings evinced their love of law and their devotion to American institutions, by breaking up the ballot-boxes in these wards! Fine Americanism! Noble citizens! Worthy *natives!* The Germans did what they could to sustain the officers—to defend the law, and to preserve the ballot-boxes, but were overborne by the *native nobites!* This is the Order that sets up claims to peculiar devotion to American institutions! God defend us from their foul embrace!

The Cincinnati Gazette, (Know-Nothing,) in announcing the result of the election in that city, reluctantly admits that the Know-Nothings were defeated. The Commercial says:

"Our returns will show all that is known of the result of the election at the hour of going to press. Whatever may be the exact result, it cannot be denied that the Know-Nothings are substantially and severely defeated. By the presentation of unfitting candidates it lost its chance for a victory, and comes out of the contest severely chastised, if not annihilated."

It is said that the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, who was elected by the *brute force* of his party over law, is so well satisfied that he was not legally elected that he will refuse to take his seat. But we doubt this—Know Nothings are hardly so scrupulous.

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☞ We understand that a Captainey in one of the new regiments was tendered by the President to Lieut. Francis T. Bryan, of this State—a brave and gallant officer who distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista.

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KANSAS ELECTION.—In Kansas, at the late election for territorial officers, the pro-slavery ticket prevailed by a triumphant majority. The army of Free-soilers which had invaded this far off country for the purpose of subjugating it to their fanatical dominion, have been overwhelmed, utterly routed, horse, foot and dragoons.

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☞ At the charter elections recently held in Richmond, Va., the Know-Nothings made a desperate fight. The result shows a Whig-Kow-Nothing gain of *six votes* since the last Presidential election.—This don't look a great deal like overcoming the FOURTEEN THOUSAND majority given for Gen. Pierce!

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CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.—The Know Nothings have carried Blue Light Connecticut. The Dutch have taken Holland!

BEALE A DISAPPOINTED OFFICE-SEEKER.—J. M. H. Beale is the Whig-Know-Nothing candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. That the sympathizers hereabouts with the mongrel ticket concocted at Winchester, to defeat the Democracy of that glorious old Commonwealth, may know upon what sort of characters they are lavishing their affections and praise, we subjoin the following item of information. The Fredericksburg, (Va.) Recorder says:

"A gentleman called upon us Friday, and stated that while recently on a visit to Washington city, he was reliably informed that Mr. Beale, the Know-Nothing nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was some time since an applicant to Gen Pierce for the office of Marshal for the Western District of Virginia; and that there are now in the possession of a gentleman, connected with one of the Departments at Washington, two letters from Mr. Beale, bearing date subsequently to the aforesaid application, and *denouncing the Know-Nothing organization!*"

A few months ago begging alms of a Democratic administration, and *denouncing the Know-Nothing organization:* to-day the same man is arrayed against the administration, and holds the place of second in command of the secret forces!—Shame upon such moral and political depravity! Honest men will scoff so base a libeller of every principle of honor from their presence with scorn and indignation.

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For the "Pioneer."

To ——.

In all party movements, affecting its organization and the principles of its creed, should there not be some glaring faults in its doctrines, or some great wrong to be obviated and redressed, in order to justify such disruption and change? Does not such change of itself proclaim to the public, and especially to the members of that particular party, that its former tenets were essentially faulty and in opposition to the general welfare of the community? And does it not equally follow, that the new dogmas set forth are intended to rectify this wrong, and adopt others in their stead to work in harmony with the interests of the greatest numbers to be affected by such revolution? Has the late whig party, by any proclamation or platform, given any list of its retrenchments? Does it say what parts of the putrescent remains of its old corpse are to be incorporated in its new body? None whatever! We then have the right still to hold it, as a party, responsible for every tenet in the creed of its former confession of faith? A mere change of name, together with the addition of a few tenets founded in no necessity for such additions, is no retrenchment. They are still in the "gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity."

Why not, as honest men, come out and renounce the unsoundness, the impracticability and utter rottenness of their former principles—construct a new platform—inscribe their principles upon their colors, and submit them to the test of a discriminating people at the ballot-box? This, sir, would have been an object worthy of the leaders of that once powerful but hypothetical organization. Instead of this, they come together in midnight session—collect every exploded heresy and untenable theory of their earlier days—combine them with the long list of their later transgressions, and, clothed with these insignia of their deep damnation, would seduce honest men into their dens of pollution. I defy any man to show one single instance within the limits of North Carolina of our liberties (civil or religious) having been in any way fettered by either foreign influence or Catholic misrule. This is so—it is a stubborn fact, which cannot be controverted. Then what is the national disease for which Know-Nothingism is to be the great heal-all, the balm of Gilead?

The great interests of the country were never in a sounder condition. Our commerce, already immense, is daily entering new channels and expanding its sails to the breezes of untried seas—our manufactures are comparing favorably with the mechanism of the most enlightened people of the old world—our treasury is sound even beyond the doubts of the most astute financier of New York or London. Education is being generally diffused—and Religion, the great lever of national advancement, is shedding its blessings on us as a people—and this too without proscription—without arraying Baptist against Methodist, Presbyterian against Episcopalian, or all of them in a bigoted, selfish crusade against the Catholics. Let honest men, before entering the lintels of a Know Nothing lodge, ponder these things well; and, whether Whig or Democrat, ask himself what good is to be effected by joining in a political crusade against a portion of his fellow men, who up to this time have ever been foremost in defending the rights of this country with their hearts' blood.—Have the memories of Lafayette, De Kalb, Montgomery, been so soon forgotten! then if so, turn to the bloody fields of Vera Cruz, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey and Mexico, and ask the Hero of those battles who were foremost to lay their bodies on foreign soil in defence of American honor. If these fail, yet linger awhile before you enter the dens of this secret conclave and read the recorded words of the inspired of God himself. Leviticus, 19th chapter, 33d and 34th verses: "And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him—but the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one *born among you*, and thou shalt love him as thyself: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt: I am the Lord your God."

Yours, &c.,

A FARMER OF CHOWAN.

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HON. JOHN KERR.—The Greensboro' Patriot says: "We learn that our representative in the last Congress, the Hon. John Kerr, made a public speech at Asheboro', the early part of this week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. We heard a remark made by one present, that Mr K.'s speech was very long, able, and eloquent; and that the Know-Nothings received a full share of his sarcastic invective. According to reports, "Sam" "caught it strong."

### Democratic Meeting in Gates.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Gates county, convened in the Court-house at Gatesville on Monday, the 2d of April, preparatory to the calling of a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District, DAVID PARKER, Esq., was on motion called to the Chair, and Mr. WM. H. MANNING appointed Secretary.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Willis F. Riddick, Esq., in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting, and concluded by moving that the Chairman appoint a committee, who should withdraw and report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon the Chairman, in pursuance of this order, appointed the following gentlemen, to-wit: Whitmel Stallings, Willis F. Riddick, John Willis, Wm. H. Harrel, John C. Trotman, Hane Hoffler, Hardy W. Parker, and Wm. H. Manning; who immediately withdrawing, after a short recess, reported through their organ, W. H. Manning, the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That as frequent expressions of opinion by the people upon the public conduct of their agents, best conduce to preserve the relative obligations of the representative and his constituency, it is therefore deemed expedient that a Convention of delegates from the several counties of this Congressional District be held, and that the town of Gatesville and the Third Monday of May (being the first day of Gates County Court,) be the place and time for the meeting of said Convention.

*Resolved*, That this Convention cannot now forbear to publish this testimony of the high esteem they have for Dr. H. M. SHAW, the able representative of this Congressional District in the late Congress of the United States, and now, to seal by a unanimous voice, their distinguished approbation of his conduct in the legislative halls of his country.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the principles repeatedly published as the platform by all Democratic Conventions, County, State and National, hitherto held, have been infused into the administrative policy of the country by Whig as well as Democratic administrations, a renewed expression of opinion upon these principles, acquiesced in by all, seems now not to be expected, and this Convention therefore only pronounces its continued confidence in the integrity of those principles and the dependence which the Union of the States has upon their preservation for its own perpetuity.

*Resolved*, That since the days of the Revolution, when the name of Tory distinguished the parttzans of royalty from the advocates of a free and independent government, without even excepting the traitorous plots of the Hartford Conventionists of a subsequent period, no organization has ever raised its foul Protean head in this country more to be execrated than the new-fangled invention of Know-Nothingism alias Native-Americanism.

*Resolved*, That this Convention regards the institution of these Jacobin Clubs of political partizans alias Know-Nothings, whose secret conclaves are covered by the darkness of night to brood over plots (for aught the public know) to sap the foundations of our institutions, as incompatible with the existence of a free government, which guarantees to all perfect freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and toleration of all religions.

Which resolutions were on motion unanimously adopted.

It was then on motion ordered that delegates be appointed by this Convention to represent this county in the District Convention proposed to be assembled at Gatesville on the third Monday of May next. Whereupon the following gentlemen were selected—to wit:

HUNTER'S MILL—W. H. Harrell, J. C. Trotman, Hanse Hoffler, Jas. Woodward, John J. Hunter, Henry Hoffler.

FOLLY—Ed. Harrell, Andrew Voight, Jno. Morgan, Thos. P. Cherry, Jas. A. Small.

HAZELETT'S—Simon Walters, Benjamin Saunders, Marmaduke Baker, Isaac Williams, Hardy Cross.

BRICK HOUSE—Riddick Gatling, Jno. Willie, John B. Langston, Hardy W. Parker, Peter Eure, W. W. Cooper, Richard Cooper,

HALL—Robt. Ballard, Jas. Carter, Jas. Story, John F. Parker, Jas. M. Parker

HONEY POT—Lem. Riddick, Sr., Lassiter Riddick, Solomon Rountree, Willis R. Hays, Noah Felton, Willis F. Riddick, Dr. Jos. Parker, Thos. Smith.

MINTONSVILLE—Whit. Sallings, William Hobbs, Jesse R. Key, Seth W. Rountree, Alfred Rountree, Nathan O. Ward.

It was on motion ordered that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be added to the above list of delegates.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and the Raleigh Standard be requested to copy.

The meeting then on motion adjourned.

DAVID PARKER, Chm'n.

W. H. MANNING, Sec'y.

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☞ We learn that Ex-Governor Graham is opposed to the Know-Nothing organization.

## NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855.

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina hog round 10 cents. Smithfield Hams 12½ cents.
CORN—White 86; Yellow 86 a 87 cents, Mixed 84 cents.
WHEAT—Red, $1 75; White, $1 80.
FLOUR—$11.
FLAXSEED—$1 45.
PORK—Mess, $15. Prime $11 a 12.
STAVES—W. O. Pipe, $64. W. O. Hhd. $50. R. O. Hhd. $34 a $35. W. O. Heading, $50. Rough W. O. Bbl. $38.
TAR—Black $2 50.
COTTON—7¾ a 9 cents.
LARD—10 cents.
PEAS—B. E 85.

### BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, April 6.

FLOUR—City Mills $9 75; Howard Street $9 65.
WHEAT—White $2a2 25; Red $2a2 20.
CORN—White 87a89 cts.; Yellow 86a88 cts. Mixed 86 cts.
OATS 56 cts.
PORK—Mess $16 25.
BACON—Shoulders 7a7½ cts; Sides 7a8cts; Hams 10a11 cts.

### MARRIED,

In Pasquotank county, on Sunday last, by Rev. M. W. Jones, Mr. WM. M. [illegible] of this town, to Miss MARGARET PARKER, of David Parker, Esq., of Gates county.

## MARINE REPORT.

*For the week ending yesterday.*

JOSEPH T. McCABE, REPORTER.

ARRIVED.

Schr Eliz. Cowell, Robinson, from [illegible]
" John J. Grandy, Pelps, from [illegible]
" Cora Manly, Travis, from [illegible]
" C. Carroll, Melson, from [illegible]
" Jas. Halsey, Stowe, from [illegible]
" H. E. Lewis, Belangy, from [illegible]
" Sarah Ann, Simmons, from [illegible]
" Edenton, Brothers, from
" Zenovia Hill, Capps, from
" Ben Franklin, Gabord, from
" J. L. Jones, Norris, from
" J. A Benbury, Holowell, from
" Susan, Carter, from

SAILED.

Schr A. R. Elliott, Brothers, to [illegible]
" Ben Whitely, Thompson, to
" S. J. Basnight, Forbes, to
" A. C. Williams, Rogers, to

Reported below, at the Marshes, Gen. Ehringhaus, Cudworth, from

STATEMENT

Of Vessels, Steamers, &c., passing repassing from this place from April 1854, to April 9th 1855—2480 on an average of 47 per week.

JOS. T. McCABE, Reporter.


### $25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st March, two bound Boys, named [illegible] and Ely Demcy. Johnson is about 16 years old and Ely 12—both of a bright yellow complexion, have been lurking in the neighborhood of Norfolk, and now supposed to be in this vicinity, or Washington county. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me; and all persons are warned, under the penalty of the law, from harboring them or in any way aiding them. JAMES DAVIS.

MERRY HILL, Bertie Co., N. C., April 10—4t

### FARM AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on the premises, at [illegible] o'clock, on Wednesday, 25th of April, my FARM, situated on [illegible] River, just above and opposite the town of [illegible]ton, Va., distant by water 24 miles from [illegible]ton, and the same from Old Point Comfort. It contains 197 acres, about 100 cleared, and [illegible] of it under good cultivation, and [illegible] 97 acres, in good Wood and Timber.

Also, a pair of fine Mules, do. one [illegible] Colts, one Devon Bull, Cows, Calves &c.

Also, will be sold on Saturday, 28th, at 10 o'clock, my Household and Kitchen furniture, at Old Point Comfort.

Terms liberal.

ap 10—3t J. G. [illegible]

### SPLENDID BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

*AT THE "BEE HIVE"*

500 YDS. magnificent new style, most splendid ever seen, at a great bargain.
500 yds. plain changeable Silk, only 50 cts. pattern.
1,000 yds. black Gro de Rhine and [illegible] of high lustre and best make.
1,000 yds. printed and plain Grenadines, beautiful goods, cheap.
700 yds. plain and printed Barege, [illegible] styles and qualities.
700 yds. solid col'd Satin striped Barege, [illegible] goods imported.
2,000 yds. Bobbin Mosquito Nets, [illegible] cheapest ever seen in Norfolk.
5 cases Linens, suitable for family use, [illegible] than the cost of importation, viz: 44 and 50 cents per yard.
Magnificent assortment of Swiss Collars, [illegible] under Sleeves, Bibs &c. Embroideries.
A splendid assortment of plain Swiss, dotted and figured do. Also, a [illegible] broidered, colored, figured.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscriber [illegible] commodate the large and increasing [illegible] CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, with which he has been favored for the past year, has [illegible] large room exclusively for that Department, which is now to be found a complete assortment of the newest patterns, variously trimmed, consisting of application, embroidered, [illegible] mourning, marking, all together, [illegible] sto k in Norfolk. JAMES SWEET.

No. 33, Main street, Norfolk.

N. B.—A splendid assortment of Carpeting and Matting on hand.

### OWNER WANTED,

FOR a lot of Bridle Reins, Halter Bridles, that were shipped on the Schr. A. C. Williams in September last more, bundled up in a sack and not more owner can have them by calling on Simmon and paying charges, &c.

JAMES ROGERS.

E. City, April 4, 1855.

### SPRING.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. have just received from the North with a large and Boys' Ready-made Clothing and articles.

*FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.*

The Clothing is made well, and for Spring of '55. Some of the articles Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Slippers, ½ Hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Neck'ts, &c., &c.

*SPRING*

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure white with a border, and a great variety. Also, white and bordered, Linen. CRAVATS—Silk, Lawn, Brilliant and Cotton, white, black and colored. GLOVES—White, black and colored kid and col'd Silk; lisle thread and [illegible] *These Gloves we warrant good.*

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN

### SPRING.

A GREAT number of SUMMER CLOTHS, White, buff and fig'd Marseilles, Cashmere Brocade, Satin and Silk. Also, of Vests is any color or quality.

PANTS—Black Doe-skin, Light do. Italian Alpaca, Tweed Linen, plain and fancy cotton and merino: a beautiful lot of white vas duck and linen drill Pants.

COATS—Black, blue, brown, olive and Cloth—White and fancy canvas duck, gingham, cotton and mixed, &c.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN

### SPRING.

COTTON and linen bosom Shirts; also fancy silk Shirts, variety of qualities and colors; pure white cotton under Shirts; [illegible] for summer wear; silk drawers; linen and cotton drawers; silk ½ hose; cotton and Lisle thread ½ hose; plain and fancy collars; standing and fancy collars.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN

### SPRING.

BOOTS, gaiters, shoes, pumps, slippers, gress boot-jack; gaiters, Oxford ties, &c. HATS—Moleskin, cassimere, [illegible] celsior, Kossuth, Know-nothing, [illegible] Merino, Hungarian, Shanghai, Straw, Panama, Braid, &c. Also, Fishing Hats of different kinds.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN

### SPRING

CLOTHING, &c., for Boys 10 years upward.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN

### SPRING.

*A NEW FEATURE.*

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. deduct [illegible] from all the articles they sell for cash [illegible] ces are the *same* to all customers as [illegible] VAUGHAN & CO'S.

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT FEB-ary Term of Currituck County Court, ...d as Administrator upon the estate of ... Bray, dec'd., all persons indebted to him ... Administrator, are requested to make ...ate payment, and those having claims ...him as Administrator of said W. Bray, ...are requested to present them duly au-...ted, or this notice will be plead in bar of ...covery.

...—2m B. N. BRAY, Adm'r.

## ...NG GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

...opened and opening this week a splen-... assortment of

*SPRING GOODS,*

...ng all the fashionable styles of Silks, ...ic Laines, Barèges, Grenadines, Printed ...Embroideries, Shawls, Trimmings, &c., ...all bought under such circumstances as ...them at great bargains. The Bee Hive ...ace famous for great inducements to pur-...

JAMES SMITH,

...d door east of Talbot st., Norfolk, Va.

## ...WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

...subscriber has about **50** Cords of Pine ...ood, well seasoned, at the Float-bridge, ...en county, which is offered at $2 50 per ...It is convenient for steamboats to get, ...expect to keep carting at times. Captains ...ns of Steamboats would do well to call ...and engage the Wood.

EDMUND T. SAWYER, Agent.

...2—6t.

...ntinel copy and send bill to this office.

## ...W FOR THE BARGAINS!

...subscribers being desirous to close up ...ir business by the 2d day of May, offer ...ock of Dry Goods at cost. We will sell ...at six months, or any kind of trading ... We will dispose of our entire stock to ...son who wishes to engage in the busi-...6 per cent. below prime cost. Now is ...for bargains.

A. T. WOODLEY & CO.,

Road St., Elizabeth City.

## NOTICE.

...undersigned having determined to ...ange his business, adopts this method of ...g his thanks to his numerous friends ...ons for their liberal custom, and re-...asks a continuance of their favors for ...ssor, Mr. Wm. Burgess, at the old stand ...me store, near the water.

...would also remind those who are in-...me for store accounts that I will take ...kindly if they will come forward and ...their respective dues. I can be found ...siness hours, at my former place or at ...of Mr. Samuel Williams.

—tf A. H. CURRAN.

## NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave ...lly to inform the public, that they ...ep constantly on hand a good ... and Ke... of ...AWAYS, BUGGIES ...AGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. ...SLEIGHS, HAR... fresh supply of ma-...are just received a... are up any of the ...are prepared to ma... orders to order. ...ng will also be done at t... shortest ...upon the most reasonable te... ...k done by the subscribers is wa... ...entire satisfaction.

JOHN M. JENNINGS
WILLIAM MASON.

...1855—tf

## ...GANT CABINET WARE, FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a ...rtment of elegant Furniture, such as ...s, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, ...which they offer to the public or such ...cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. ...also prepared to *manufacture* any and ...de of

*FURNITURE*

...to be called for at the shortest notice, o... material, and in the most workmanlike ... Call and give us your orders.

...keep constantly on hand a large as-...of

## ...LTALLIC COFFINS,

... We will also furnish Mahogany, ...other Coffins to order. And having ...a new and elegant HEARSE, we are ...to carry on the UNDERTAKING business ...ranches.

...for the liberal patronage hitherto ...we respectfully solicit a continuance ...e, assuring the public that no effort ...used on our part to give entire satis-...

T. F. PARR & Co.

## ...V CARPET WAREROOMS,

...26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

...subscriber takes this mode of informing ...old friends and customers and the pub-...lly, that in addition to his former bu-...Upholstery and Paper Hanger, he has ...large and splendid stock of ...pestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, ...Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at ...es, from 18½ cents to $2 per yard.

*ALSO,*

... Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 ... wide.

...4 of every description, Stair Linen.

...w article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which ...s the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more ...nd does not require washing.

*OIL CLOTHS*

...dths and at all prices, for Entries, ...Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

*...STERY AND CURTAIN GOODS*

...scription, such as Silk and Worsted ...Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, ...Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and ...Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock ...d Muslin Curtains that cannot be sur-...passed in this city.

...designed would also address a few ...all whom it may concern, about

*PAPER HANGINGS*

...paper, and begs leave to inform them ...tock was never larger, better or more ...regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, ...prices he is determined that they shall ...tory, for he has made up his mind to ...wards, if purchasers can be found at

W. A. WALTERS,

No. 26 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

## CABINET MAKING.

...he subscribers having purchased the ...BINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB ...th his entire fixings, materials, and ...READY MADE FURNITURE, and ...ured the services of competent and ...ed workmen, they beg leave to inform ... that they are now prepared to furnish ...o order any article in their line upon ...easonable terms, upon the shortest no-...in the highest finish and most approved ...

...determined that our work shall lose ...r comparison with the best northern ...re, either in style, beauty or skill, and ...re appeal to the public for not only a ...re, but an increase of the patronage ...en extended to our predecessor. ...and other Coffins furnished upon the ...otice.

T. PARR & CO.,

...854 Eliz. City, N. C.

## ...ANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

...BLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!

...subscriber is desirous of having an ...nt in each county and town of the ...A capital of from $5 to $10 only will ...ed, and anything like an efficient, ener-...n can make from three to five dollars ...indeed, some of the Agents now em-...realizing twice that sum. Every in-...will be given by addressing (postage

WM. A. KINSLER,

...1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

...21

...lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, Spring ..., just received and for sale by the

WM. HALSEY.

## ...OVAL OF THE BEE HIVE.—

...moved nearly opposite the old stand ...89, formerly occupied by Clarke, ...d & Kyle.

JAS. SMITH,
Proprietor.

## Clothing and Clothing Materials.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provision and Clothing,
April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth | | 2,000 |
| Round-jackets, made of blue cloth | | 3,000 |
| Trowsers, made of blue cloth | | 3,500 |
| Blue flannel overshirts | | 5,000 |
| Blue flannel undershirts | | 5,000 |
| Blue flannel drawers | | 5,000 |
| Blue flannel jumpers | | 3,000 |
| Blue flannel, in the piece | yards | 50,000 |
| Barnsley sheeting frocks | | 2,000 |
| Canvas duck trousers | | 2,000 |
| Barnsley sheeting, in the piece | yards | 15,000 |
| Canvas duck, in the piece | yards | 5,000 |
| Blue cloth caps | | 4,000 |
| Calf-skin shoes | pairs | 4,000 |
| Kip-skin shoes, high cut | pairs | 4,000 |
| Woollen socks, Nos. 1 and 2 | pairs | 8,000 |
| Mattresses, (with two covers each) | | 2,000 |
| Nankin, blue | yards | 8,000 |
| Blankets | | 3,000 |
| Black silk handkerchiefs | | 5,000 |
| Blue satinet trowsers | | 3,000 |
| Blue satinet, in the piece | yards | 5,000 |

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 400 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than 12 white woollen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool. American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvass duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be the blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo.*

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy."

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 23 to ⅛ in.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality,* the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846, '47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

*Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.*

*The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required as in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August,* 1846.

*Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.*

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors: and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, *if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered;* that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27 March, 1854.
April 3—law4w

SPLENDID EMBROIDERY IN SETTS.—Just received at the "Bee Hive" (removed to No 33 Main street, formerly occupied by Clarke Harwood & Kyle,) splendid setts, bought a auction, now selling at half the cost of importation.

JAMES SMITH,
jan 16 Norfolk, Va.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for the year 1852 to 1853, will please come forward and settle; if not I shall close them by other means.

A. T. WOODLY.

February 6, 1855.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together, will hereafter carry on the

*DRY GOODS AND GROCERY*

business (as formerly by W. T. Hinton) under the name and style of **W. T. & J. M. HINTON.**

☞ W. T. HINTON returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of it for the new firm.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

March 15, 1855. mh 20

## A SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Tyrrel county, made at Spring Term 1855, I shall offer for sale on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at the Steam Mill on Newfoundland in said county, the lands described in the petition of M. S. Dance and others, belonging to the estate of Addison Whedbee, deceased, consisting of four tracts, viz: One of 500 acres or thereabouts, adjoining the lands of Jesse Sanderson, Benjamin Spruill and Benjamin Abbott, valuable for a large quantity of pine timber growing thereon—One other tract of two acres adjoining the lands of William J. Beasley and Gilbert L. Owens, with a valuable Steam Mill and a good Dwelling House and a Kitchen thereon—One other tract called and known as the Holly Ridge land, adjoining the lands of James Basnight and Benjamin Spruill, containing about 200 acres; and one other tract of 80 acres, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Hoskins and others. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the date of the sale; except a sufficient sum to pay the estimated cost of the sale, which will be required in cash. This 10th day of March, 1855.

JESSE SANDERSON, C. M. E.

March 20th, 1855—4t

## SPRING STOCK OF TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail. 1855.

J. R. SMALL & CO., respectfully invite Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina, to examine their Spring Stock of TIN WARE, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants, being of our own manufacture.—Mr. A. W. SMALL has the entire control of the Manufacturing Department, he being a practical workman, we feel satisfied that our Goods, for style, durability and elegance, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in Virginia.

*MERCHANTS' WARE*

Coffee pots, 1 to 10 qts., plain and riveted
Coffee Boilers, 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash bowls, 3 sizes
Dish pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking pails, 3 sizes; candle moulds
Oval and square bread pans
Funnels 5 in., nests cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Measures, gill to gallons
Oil cans, 1 gallon to 10 gallons
Oil stands, 15 to 130 gallons
Japanned goods of every description
Lanterns for public buildings, steam boats, cabins of packet ships, &c.

*JAPANNED GOODS.*

Toilet pitchers and basons
Toilet sets, various patterns
Cake boxes, Wine coolers
Waiters and tea trays, square and oval
Scales of various kinds with weights complete
Patent water coolers, made expressly to our order for this market, all sizes
Refrigerators of the most approved patterns
Bathing apparatus of all styles
Cistern and well pumps from the principal manufacturers in the country.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
No. 6, Union St., Norfolk Va.,
Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.
mh 29

## CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane,
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city c.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1,37 per square yard.

Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.

Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sellcheap. W. A. WALTERS.,

oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

## THE DEPOT OF

*IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,*

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

OF IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per an-

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va.

## SPRING SOCK

OF BOOTS, SHOES. SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.

HERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire particularly to inform the merchants of North Carolina and the eastern section of Virginia, that they have just received their Spring Stock, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any house in the wholesale shoe business, whether North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities.

When the facts are taken into consideration that we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we conduct our business at a more moderate expense than any Northern House, we think it will be apparent to all that we are prepared to enter into the strongest kind of competition with other cities.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants visiting Norfolk, when we can convince them of the truth of our assertions. We would be pleased to receive orders, which shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

mh 6—2m HERMAN & CO.

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A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1,37 per square yard.

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mh 6—2m HERMAN & CO.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

**FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.**
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
*FURNISHING STORE,*
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

*HOUSE, SIGN*
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

## NOTICE.

*DR. WM. G. POOL*

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiing him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

FRANK VAUGHAN. THOMAS GASKINS.

## FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

*ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,*
**DEALERS IN**

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps; Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Hdks., Half-hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, and a variety of Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.—5 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

April 10, 1855.

## J. B. DYER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,
*ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of

*CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*

of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods.

J. B. DYER,
Merchant Tailor,
my 23 E. City, N. C.

W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

## BAKER & BARRAUD,

*GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL*
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,
fo 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

## CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

*ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW*
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

## BORUM & McLEAN,

DEALERS IN
*BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.*
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
*Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.*
*ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.*

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis,* at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

## N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

## EDWARD DELANY,

UNION STREET,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper. Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene. A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.

EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

## EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
*BALTIMORE, Md.*

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4.

## L. J. JOHNSON,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW.*

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

## D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

*GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,*
NORFOLK, VA.

## F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
*BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.*
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

## J. H. WHITEHURST'S ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES.
207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather. aug 6

## SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND expects daily **5000 bushels of Salt**—Turk's Island, St. Ubes and Leston, which he wishes to sell to the Fishermen.

mh 13—4t JNO. J. GRANDY.

## NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

## J. W. HARWOOD,

AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO G. BURRUSS,
*No. 24, East Main treet, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.*

MANUFACTUR

## UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 12, 1855.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 p. m. of 10th April, 1855, (to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,) on the routes and in the times herein specified.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

*Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.*

5634 From Williamston, by Flat Swamp and Bethel, to Greenville, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Williamston Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m;
Leave Greenville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Williamston same day by 5 p m;

5635 From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Woodville Monday and Friday at 10½ a m;
Arrive at Durant's Neck same days by 12 m;
Leave Durant's Neck Monday and Friday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Woodville same day by 10 a m;
Proposals for a third weekly trip will be considered.

5636 From Greenville, by Ward's Store, to Hamilton, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hamilton same day by 5 p m;
Leave Hamilton Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m.

5637 From Hookerstown, by Ridge Spring, Johnson's Mills, and Coxville, to Greenville, 36½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hookerstown Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p m;
Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hookerstown same day by 6 p m.

5638 From Ocracock, by Hatteras, Cape and Kennekeat, to Chickamacomico,—miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5639 From Head of Bay River to James Potter's, on Goose Creek Island, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5640 From South Creek to Bay River, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave South Creek Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bay River same day by 11 a m:
Leave Bay River Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at South Creek same day by 7½ a m.

5641 From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell's Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Currituck C. H. Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Powell's Point same day by 6 p. m;
Leave Powell's Point Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Currituck C. H. same day by 2 p m.

5642 From Powell's Point, by Nagg's Head, to Roanoke Island, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Powell's Point Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Roanoke Island same day by 6 p m;
Leave Roanoke Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Powell's Point same day by 6 p m.

5645 From Pungo Creek to North Creek, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pungo Creek Thursday at 12 m;
Arrive at North Creek same day by 3 p m:
Leave North Creek Thursday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Pungo Creek same day by 12 m.

5646 From Creed's Bridge to Knott's Island, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Creed's Bridge Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Knott's Island same day by 12m
Leave Knott's Island Monday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Creed's Bridge same day by 7 p m

5647 From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indian-town, Sligo, Currituck C. H., Greentown, Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge, Va., Hickory Ground, and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elizabeth City Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m;
Leave Norfolk Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m.

5648 From Nixonton, by Newbigon Creek, to Elizabeth City, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Nixonton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 12 m;
Leave Elizabeth City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Nixonton same days by 6 p m.

5649 From Middleton to Cape Hatteras, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Middleton Saturday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Cape Hatteras next day by 12 m;
Leave Cape Hatteras Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Middleton next day by 11 a m.

5650 From Washington, by Bath, Pungo Creek, Pantego, Leechville, Sladesville, Swan Quarter, Lake Comfort, Lake Landing, and Middletown, to Fairfield; 127 miles and back, twice a week to Bath and once a week residue.
Leave Washington Thursday at 7 a m:
Arrive at Middletown next Saturday by 12 m, and at Fairfield same day by 6 p m
Leave Fairfield Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Middletown same day by 12 m, and at Washington next Wednesday by 7 p m;
Leave Washington Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Bath same day by 6 p m;
Leave Bath Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Washington the same day by 12 m.

5651 From Washington to Ocracoke, and thence to Portsmouth, 85 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Ocracoke next Saturday by 1 p m
Leave Ocracoke Saturday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at Portsmouth same day by 4½ p m
Leave Portsmouth Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Washington next Wednesday by 12 m.
Proposals for service twice a week by steamboat will be considered.

5652 From Washington to Campbell's Creek; miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule.

5653 From Washington, by Blount's Creek and Durham's Creek, to South Creek, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Durham's Creek same day by 2½ p m;
And at South Creek same day by 6 p m;
Leave South Creek Friday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Durham's Creek same day by 11½ a m;
And at Washington same day by 7½ a m;
Proposals to extend to Bay River are invited.

5654 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Harrellsville, and Pitch Landing, to Murfreesboro', 61 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Windsor Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same days by 11 p m;
Leave Murfreesboro' Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Windsor same days by 11 p m.

5655 From Murfreesboro', by Potecasi, Woodland, and St. John, to Roxable, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Murfreesboro' Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Roxable same day by 4 p m;
Leave Roxable Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same day by 9 p m.

5656 From Murfreesboro' to Boykin's Depot, 13 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Murfreesboro' Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Boykin's Depot same days by 3 p m;
Leave Boykin's Depot Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same days by 3 p m.
Proposals for three additional trips will be considered, to be run in connexion with mails from Raleigh.

5657 From Plymouth, by Washington and Swift Creek Bridge, to Newbern, 70 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Plymouth Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 11 a m
And at Newbern same days by 10 p m;
Leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m
And at Plymouth same days by 9 p m.

5658 From Plymouth, by Union and Scuppernong, to Columbia, 39 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Plymouth Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Columbia same days by 4 p m;
Leave Columbia Friday and Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Plymouth same days by 6 p m.

5659 From Columbia to Fort Landing, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Landing same day by 12 m
Leave Fort Landing Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Columbia same day by 7 p m.

5660 From Columbia to Gum Neck, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia every Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Gum Neck same day by 12 m;
Leave Gum Neck Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Columbia same day by 7 p m.

5661 From Franklin Depot, by South Quay, Gates Ferry, Winton, and Edenton, to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Franklin Depot Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at Plymouth same days by 11 p m
Leave Plymouth Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11½ p m;
Arrive at Franklin Depot next days by 10 a m.
Proposals for three additional weekly trips are invited.

5662 From Gatesville to Gates Ferry, 3 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gatesville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Gates Ferry same days by 3 p m
Leave Gates Ferry Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after arrival of boat from Franklin Depot, say 5 p m;
Arrive at Gatesville same days by 6 p m.

5663 From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, Hintonsville, South Mills, and Deep Creek, Va., to Norfolk, 77 miles and back, three times a week to Elizabeth City, and six times residue.
Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 1½ p m;
Leave Elizabeth City daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m;
Leave Norfolk Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of boat from Baltimore, say 10 a m;
Arrive at Edenton same days by 12 at night;
Leave Norfolk Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after arrival from Baltimore, say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m.

5664 From Edenton, by Ballard's Bridge, Mintonsville, Sunsbury, Gatesville, Buckland, Reynoldson, and Somerton, Va., to Suffolk, 71 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Edenton Thursday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Suffolk next day by 4 p m;
Leave Suffolk Tuesday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Edenton next day by 8 p m.

### INSTRUCTIONS.

*Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.*

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

*Form of a Guarantee.*

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

*Form of Certificate.*

The undersigned, postmaster of ——. State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro', Greensboro', Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

*Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.*

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation of the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running up an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters; or the affidavits o other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtial the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock of carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtial or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transporation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a small contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire *Separately* for different service: and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyence, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid*."

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18 The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*," and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mail into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

jan 30—12t

## NAVY SUPPLIES--1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provision and Clothing;
March 15, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respeats of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent. above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝ inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾ inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝ inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be subsituted for red oak staves and white pine heads; and shall be throughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requistions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packges shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited*.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated.—They will probably be about—

| | To be offered for. | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, | 1,200 lbs. | per bbl. |
| Biscuit, | 1,600,000 lbs. | per 100 lbs. |
| Whiskey, | 35,000 gals. | per gal. |
| Sugar, | 200,000 lbs. | per lb. |
| Tea, | 20,000 lbs. | per lb. |
| Coffee, | 10,000 lbs. | per lb. |
| Rice, | 200,000 lbs. | per lb. |
| Molasses, | 20,000 gals. | per gal. |
| Beans, | 6,000 bush. | per bush. |
| Vinegar, | 20,000 gals. | per gal. |
| Dried apples, | 50,000 lbs. | per lb. |
| Pickles, | 130,000 lbs. | per lb. |

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of a letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846, '47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

*Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.*

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible peasons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered: that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the Department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the Department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 17th March, 1854.
March 20—4t


MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir: While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

*Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.*

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.

*Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.*

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

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